

IX.—*Descriptions of recently discovered Spiders collected in the Cape de Verde Islands by John Gray, Esq. By JOHN BLACKWALL, F.L.S.*

Tribe Octonoculina.

Family LYCOSIDÆ.

Genus LYCOSA, Latr.

Lycosa helva.

Length of the female $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{8}$, breadth $\frac{3}{16}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{4}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{5}{8}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{7}{8}$.

The eyes, which are unequal in size, are disposed in front and on the sides of the anterior part of the cephalothorax; four, much smaller than the rest, form a transverse row immediately above the frontal margin, the two lateral ones being rather smaller than the intermediate ones of the same row; the other four describe a trapezoid, the two anterior eyes, which are the largest of the eight, forming its shortest side. The cephalothorax is long, convex, clothed with short adpressed hairs, compressed before, rounded in front and on the sides, which are marked with furrows converging towards a narrow, dark-brown indentation in the medial line of the posterior region; it is of a dull yellow colour, with a broad brown band, mingled with yellow, extending along each side, a short brown line directed backwards from each eye of the posterior pair, and a small dark brown streak on each angle of the frontal margin. The falces are powerful, conical, vertical, convex in front, and armed with teeth on the inner surface; and the lip is somewhat quadrate, being rather broader at the base than at the apex. These organs have a very dark-brown hue, the lip being the paler. The maxillæ are straight and enlarged and rounded at the extremity; the sternum is oval, glossy, and thinly clothed with whitish hairs. The legs are robust, provided with hairs and sessile spines, and the metatarsi and tarsi have hair-like papillæ distributed on their inferior surface; the fourth pair is the longest, then the first, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and pectinated, and the inferior one is merely rudimentary; the palpi have a curved, pectinated claw at their extremity. These parts are of a dull yellow colour. The abdomen is oviform, convex above, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; it is clothed with short hairs, and is of a pale yellow-red colour; at the anterior extremity of the upper part there is a brown angular mark, having its vertex directed downwards; and an obscure band of the same hue, which has a projecting point on each side, near

its middle, and whose posterior extremity is bifid, extends from within the anterior angle along the middle; between the termination of this band and the spinners there are several faint, brown, angular lines, whose vertices are directed forwards, and numerous minute spots of a similar colour occur on the sides, the extremity of the spinners being of a darker brown; the sexual organs are minute, and have a red-brown hue.

Captured in the Island of St. Antonio.

Genus *HERSILIA*, Savigny.

Hersilia versicolor.

Length of the female (not including the spinners) $\frac{3}{16}$ ths of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{12}$, breadth $\frac{1}{12}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{10}$; length of a leg of the second pair $\frac{7}{16}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{4}$.

The cephalothorax is short, broad, slightly compressed and elevated before, rounded in front and on the sides, moderately convex, and has an indentation in the medial line; it is of a dull brownish-yellow colour, with a brownish-black angular mark in the middle of its posterior half, whose vertex is directed forwards, and some large spots of the same hue on the lateral margins. The falces are conical, somewhat inclined towards the sternum, provided with long hairs, and are of a dark-brown colour, the extremity having a red-brown hue. The maxillæ are short, powerful, strongly inclined towards the lip, and obliquely truncated at the extremity, which is pointed on the inner side; the lip is somewhat quadrate, being broader at the base than at the extremity; the sternum is broad and reniform. These parts have a dull yellowish-white hue. The legs are long, provided with hairs, and of a dark-brown hue, with narrow whitish annuli; the second pair is longer than the first, and the third pair is the shortest; the fourth pair was mutilated, but the femora were entire, and exactly corresponded in length with those of the second pair; the slender metatarsi and tarsi have each only one joint, the latter being terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base. The palpi, which are long and resemble the legs in colour, have a curved, pectinated claw at their extremity. The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse curved rows, having their convexity directed forwards; they are situated high above the frontal margin, the lateral eyes of the anterior row being very much the smallest, and the two intermediate ones of the same row, which are rather wider apart than those of the posterior row, much the largest of the eight. The abdomen is rather broader

in the middle than at the extremities, convex above, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; on the upper part and sides it is densely clothed with coarse, adpressed, reddish, yellowish, and whitish hairs intermixed, and has black and white bristles, more or less erect, distributed over the surface of those parts; a brownish-black band extends from the anterior extremity of the upper part to its middle; this band, which is enlarged about its middle, is bifid at its extremity, and from each diverging branch a row of spots of the same hue passes to the spinners; the sides are marked with oblique brownish-black streaks, and the under part, which is downy, has a very pale dull yellowish hue; the sexual organs are highly developed, prominent, and of a red-brown colour; the superior spinners are long, triarticulate, and have the spinning-tubes disposed on the inferior surface of the elongated terminal joint, which tapers to a point; this joint has a brownish-black hue on the upper and exterior surfaces of its base, the colour of the other parts of these spinners and of the intermediate and inferior pairs being pale dull yellow.

Captured in the Island of St. Jago.

Family SALTICIDÆ.

Genus SALTICUS, Latr.

Salticus simplex.

Length of the male $\frac{3}{16}$ ths of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $\frac{1}{12}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{16}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{3}{8}$; length of a leg of the second pair $\frac{1}{7}$.

The legs are robust, especially those of the anterior pair, and are provided with hairs and a few spines; the fourth pair is rather the longest, then the third, and the second pair is the shortest; they are of a reddish-brown colour, the femora being the darkest, and the tarsi much the palest; each tarsus is terminated by two curved claws, below which there is a small scopula. The palpi are short, and have a dark-brown hue; the radial joint projects a pointed apophysis from its extremity, on the outer side; the digital joint is oval, convex, and hairy externally, compact at the extremity, concave underneath, at the base, comprising the palpal organs, which are well developed, not very complex in structure, and of a red-brown colour. The minute intermediate eye of each lateral row is nearer to the anterior than to the posterior eye of the same row. The cephalothorax is somewhat quadrilateral, sloping abruptly at the base, and very gradually to the front, which projects a little beyond the base of the falcis; it is of a dark-brown colour, and is clothed with reddish-brown hairs; a broad patch of yellowish-white or pale yellow hairs is situated below the lateral eyes; a spot im-

mediately behind each posterior eye, and a short streak on the upper part of the posterior slope, are composed of yellowish-white hairs; and a narrow longitudinal band of white hairs occurs above each lateral margin. The falces are conical and vertical; the maxillæ are straight, and enlarged and rounded at the extremity; and the lip and sternum are oval. These parts are of a dark-brown colour; the sternum, which is the darkest, is supplied with some long white hairs, and the extremity of the falces, maxillæ, and lip is tinged with red. The abdomen is oviform, pointed at the spinners (which are prominent), convex above, and projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a very dark-brown colour, and is well clothed with hairs, those in the medial line of the upper part forming a broad, dull yellowish-brown band that tapers to the spinners; a spot in the middle of the anterior extremity, and three spots disposed in a row on the upper part of each side, of which the anterior one is the largest, are composed of white hairs; and the under part is abundantly supplied with hoary hairs.

Captured in the Island of St. Nicholas.

Salticus lepidus.

Length of the male $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $\frac{1}{12}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{12}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{1}{4}$; length of a leg of the second pair $\frac{1}{4}$.

The minute intermediate eye of each lateral row is nearly equidistant from those constituting its extremities. The cephalothorax is large, glossy, somewhat quadrilateral, sloping abruptly at the base, and very gradually to the front, which projects a little beyond the base of the falces; it is of a brownish-black colour, the cephalic region and narrow lateral margins being the darkest; the middle of the posterior half is tinged with red, and there is a spot composed of white hairs nearly intermediate between the posterior pair of eyes; the front and a broad longitudinal band extending above each lateral margin are densely clothed with white hairs. The falces are short, conical, and vertical; the maxillæ are straight, and enlarged and rounded at the extremity, and the lip is oval. These parts are of a dark-brown colour, the extremity of the maxillæ and the apex of the lip having a dull-yellow hue; the sternum is oval and of a pale dull-yellowish colour. The legs are robust and provided with hairs and a few sessile spines; the fourth pair is the longest, then the first, and the second pair is the shortest; they are of a dull-yellow colour, with a dark-brown spot at the extremity of the joints, the tarsi having a slight tinge of red; the anterior pair, which are the darkest, have a broad brownish-black band extending along the anterior surface of the femora, genua, and

tibiæ, and the metatarsi are of the same hue; each tarsus is terminated by two curved claws, below which there is a small scopula. The palpi are short, and of a pale yellow colour, the axillary joint, the base of the humeral joint, and the outer surface of the radial joint having a brown-black hue; the radial joint projects a curved, finely pointed, black apophysis from its extremity on the outer side, which is directed obliquely forward and outward; the digital joint is oval, convex, and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are moderately developed, with a black filiform spine curved from the outer side round the base and inner side, and have a pale brownish-red hue. The abdomen is oviform, pointed at the spinners (which are prominent), convex above, and projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax; it is densely covered with adpressed hairs, and has a broad yellow-brown band in the medial line, which tapers to the spinners; on each side of this band there is a longitudinal band composed of white hairs, which overlie and almost conceal a black band whose outline is somewhat irregular near its posterior extremity, on the inner side; a narrower black band passes along the lower part of each side, and the space between these black bands has a yellow-brown hue; the under part is of a pale dull-yellowish colour, with a large oval soot-coloured spot in the middle, and the spinners have a dark-brown hue.

Captured in the Island of St. Nicholas.

Salticus sedulus.

Length of an immature male $\frac{1}{4}$ th an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $\frac{1}{12}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{12}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{5}{24}$; length of a leg of the second pair $\frac{2}{5}$.

The cephalothorax is glossy and somewhat quadrilateral, sloping abruptly at the base, and gradually to the front, which projects a little beyond the base of the falces; it is of a yellowish-brown colour, the cephalic region, the narrow lateral margins, and a fine parallel line situated immediately above them having a black hue; there is a broad, longitudinal, brown band on each side of the medial line, and the frontal margin is densely clothed with long white hairs, which extend to the sides. The falces are short, conical, and vertical; the maxillæ are straight, and enlarged and rounded at the extremity; and the lip and sternum are oval. These parts have a yellowish-brown hue, the falces, maxillæ, and lip being the darkest at the base; and the sternum, which is the palest, has brownish-black lateral margins. The legs are robust, provided with hairs and sessile spines, two parallel rows of the latter occurring on the inferior surface of the tibiæ and metatarsi of the first and second pairs; the fourth

pair is the longest, then the third, and the second pair is the shortest; they are of a brownish-yellow hue, with some brownish-black spots and streaks, a longish one of the latter occurring on the anterior surface of the femora, with the exception of those of the fourth pair; each tarsus is terminated by two curved claws, below which there is a small scopula. The palpi are short, and paler than the legs; the digital joints of the specimen described were very tumid, indicating that it had to undergo its final ecdysis before it arrived at maturity. The minute intermediate eye of each lateral row is rather nearer to the posterior than to the anterior eye of the same row. The abdomen is ovi-form, pointed at the spinners (which are prominent), convex above, and projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a yellowish-white colour, with a broad, dark-brown band, somewhat irregular in outline, extending from the anterior extremity of the upper part along each side of the medial line to the spinners; and, parallel to these bands, a narrower one of the same hue passes along each side; the spinners are of a dark-brown colour, and an obscure soot-coloured spot occurs at their base, on the under part.

Captured in the Island of St. Nicholas.

Family THOMISIDÆ.

Genus THOMISUS, Walck.

Thomisus piger.

Length of an immature female $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $\frac{1}{12}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{10}$; length of a leg of the second pair $\frac{1}{3}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{4}$.

The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse curved rows, forming a crescent whose convexity is directed forwards; the eyes of each lateral pair, which are larger than the intermediate ones, are seated on a conspicuous tubercle, the anterior ones being the largest of the eight. The cephalothorax is convex, slightly compressed before, truncated in front, with a few bristles directed forwards from its anterior margin, rounded on the sides, and abruptly depressed at the base; the falces are subconical, vertical, and provided with a few bristles near the base in front; the maxillæ are obliquely truncated at the extremity, on the outer side, and inclined towards the lip, which is triangular; the sternum is heart-shaped; the legs are very unequal in length, and are provided with hairs and spines, two parallel rows of the latter occurring on the inferior surface of the tibiæ and metatarsi of the second pair, which is much longer and more robust than the

third and fourth pairs, the third pair being the shortest; the legs of the first pair were missing, but, judging from the coxæ, they probably did not differ materially in dimensions from those of the first pair; each tarsus is terminated by two curved claws having one or two minute teeth at their base; the palpi are short, and have a small curved claw at their extremity. These parts are of a pale dull-yellow colour; numerous very minute, slightly raised, dark-brown spots occur on the cephalothorax; a pale brown band passes from each lateral pair of eyes towards its base, and the tubercles on which those eyes are seated have a soiled white hue. The abdomen is sparingly clothed with short hairs, convex above, broader towards the posterior than at the anterior extremity, which has the appearance of having been cut in a direct line across, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a pale dull yellowish colour, obscurely freckled with dull white; on each side of the upper part there is a curved series of small soot-coloured spots, which are most conspicuous in the posterior region; the two series converge towards their extremities, and describe a large oblong oval; a soot-coloured band passes along the upper part of each side, nearly to the spinners, its posterior extremity being broken into irregular spots.

Captured in the Island of St. Antonio.

Family DRASSIDÆ.

Genus DRASSUS, Walck.

Drassus nigromaculatus.

Length of the female (not including the spinners) $\frac{5}{12}$ ths of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{3}{16}$, breadth $\frac{3}{16}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{8}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{1}{2}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{7}{16}$.

The cephalothorax is compressed before, truncated in front, rounded on the sides, which are somewhat depressed, abruptly sloped at the base, and has a slight narrow indentation in the medial line of the posterior region; it is of a pale reddish-brown colour, is clothed with yellowish-grey hairs, which are densest on the sides, and has some long black ones, more or less erect, distributed over its surface; three black spots form a row on each side, the anterior one being the largest and most irregular in form; it has a large triangular brown-black mark at its base, and the narrow lateral margins are of the same hue. The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse, slightly curved rows; the convexity of the anterior row is directed upwards, and the two intermediate eyes are the

largest and darkest of the eight; the convexity of the posterior row is directed forwards, and the two intermediate eyes are rather nearer to each other than they are to the lateral eyes of the same row; the lateral eyes of both rows are separated by a wide interval. The falces are powerful, conical, convex at the base, and vertical; the maxillæ are convex at the base, hollowed on the inner side, and strongly curved towards the lip, which is longer than broad and rounded at the apex. These parts are of a dark-brown colour tinged with red, the falces being the darkest, and the extremity of the maxillæ having a yellowish-white hue. The sternum is short, oval, hairy, and of a yellowish-brown colour. The legs are robust, provided with hairs and spines, the latter being most numerous on the tibiæ and metatarsi of the third and fourth pairs; they are of a yellow-brown colour, marked with a few obscure soot-coloured spots, the metatarsi and tarsi, which are the darkest, being tinged with red; the fourth pair is the longest, then the first, and the third pair is the shortest; the tarsi are supplied with hair-like papillæ on their inferior surface, and are terminated by two curved, pectinated claws. The palpi are short, and resemble the legs in colour; and the digital joint, which is provided with strong spines, has a curved, pectinated claw at its extremity. The abdomen is oviform, densely clothed with hairs, convex above, and projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a dull yellowish-grey colour, with a broad band of black hairs curved round its anterior extremity, and extended along each side in an irregular line more or less interrupted; from the middle of the curved band an obscure, longitudinal, brown band extends, which tapers to its posterior extremity; and on each side of it there is a series of irregular black spots that become confluent as they approach the spinners, which are cylindrical, prominent, and of a pale red-brown colour, with a black line on the sides and under part of their base; the sexual organs are moderately developed, and have a red-brown hue, that of the branchial opercula being yellowish brown.

The male is smaller than the female, but it resembles her in colour. The radial joint of its palpi is rather smaller than the cubital joint, and projects a straight, pointed, dark-brown apophysis from its extremity on the outer side; the digital joint is oval, convex, and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are moderately developed, rather prominent, with a slender, curved spine on the outer side, and two processes at their extremity, the inner one of which is much the smaller; their colour is red-brown.

One male and four females of this species were taken in the Island of St. Jago, and three females in the Island of Fogo. It

belongs to Walekenaer's family *Lithophilæ* and first race *Lucifugæ* of the genus *Drassus*.

Drassus assimilatus.

Length of the male (not including the spinners) $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ ths of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{5}{8}$, breadth $\frac{1}{8}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{8}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{3}{4}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{2}$.

The legs are long, provided with hairs and sessile spines, and of a dull yellowish-white colour, the metatarsi and tarsi, which are strongly tinged with brown, having numerous hair-like papillæ on their inferior surface; the first pair is the longest, then the fourth, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two curved pectinated claws. The palpi resemble the legs in colour, and the radial, which is much longer than the cubital joint, has no apophysis at its extremity; the digital joint is of a narrow oblong-oval form; it is convex and hairy externally, compact and somewhat pointed at the extremity, and has a shallow concavity near its base, on the under side, comprising the palpal organs, which are small, little complicated in structure, with a fine, curved, black spine towards the inner side, and a shorter one at their extremity; these organs have a pale red-brown hue. The eyes, which are seated on black spots, are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse, slightly curved, parallel rows; the posterior row is the longer, and the two intermediate eyes, which are somewhat oval, and nearer to each other than they are to the lateral eyes of the same row, describe with the intermediate eyes of the anterior row, which is situated immediately above the frontal margin, an oblong-quadrangular figure; each lateral eye of the posterior row is seated on a minute tubercle, and the intermediate eyes of the anterior row are the largest and darkest-coloured of the eight. The cephalothorax is large, compressed before, truncated in front, rounded on the sides, thinly clothed with hairs, convex, glossy, with a narrow indentation in the medial line of the posterior region; it is of a yellow-brown colour, the anterior part, which is the darkest, being faintly tinged with red, and the narrow lateral margins have a brown hue. The falces are subconical, rather prominent, and armed with a few teeth on the inner surface; the maxillæ are convex at the base, enlarged at the extremity, which is obliquely truncated on the inner side, and slightly curved towards the lip, which is long, and truncated and hollowed at the apex. These parts are of a dark-brown colour, the maxillæ and lip, which are the palest, being tinged with yellow at the extremity. The sternum is oval, glossy, of a pale dull yellowish colour, and is supplied with

long hairs, which are densest on the narrow dark-brown lateral margins. The abdomen has an oblong subcylindrical figure, tapering a little to the spinners; it is slightly convex above, projects but little over the base of the cephalothorax, and is clothed with hairs; the upper part is of a brown colour, obscurely intermixed with yellowish white, and has some long black hairs at its anterior extremity; the under part and the spinners, which are cylindrical and prominent, have a yellowish-white hue, the latter being tinged with brown.

This spider, which was captured in the Island of St. Antonio, is very closely allied to *Drassus lapidicolens*, but differs from it not only in colour, but also in the relative length of its legs and in the structure of its palpi and falces.

Family CINIFLONIDÆ.

Genus ORITHYIA, Blackw.

Orithyia luteola.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{5}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{16}$, breadth $\frac{1}{16}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{10}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{3}{10}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{3}{10}$.

The eyes, which are unequal in size and seated on brown spots, are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse curved rows, whose convexity is directed forwards; the anterior row, which is the less curved, is situated immediately above the frontal margin, and the two intermediate eyes are seated on a protuberance; the lateral eyes of both rows are placed on minute tubercles, and are wide apart, those of the anterior row being the smallest of the eight. The cephalothorax is short, broad, convex, somewhat oval, with two furrows on each side converging towards a shallow indentation in the medial line of the posterior region; it is clothed with coarse, pale-yellowish hairs, and is of a yellowish-brown colour; a dark-brown band passes from the eyes to its base, and a broad one of the same hue extends along each side. The falces are short, strong, subconical, and vertical; the maxillæ are nearly straight, powerful, and greatly enlarged at the extremity, which is obliquely truncated and protuberant on the inner surface; the lip is triangular; and the sternum is oblong heart-shaped, hairy, and has eminences on the sides, opposite to the legs. These parts have a dull brownish-yellow hue. The legs are very unequal in length, the first pair being much the longest and most robust; the fourth pair surpasses the second, and the third pair is the shortest; they are provided with hairs, and the metatarsus of each posterior leg has a calamistrum situated in a curve at its superior surface; the femora, genua, and tibiæ of the anterior

legs are of a brownish-black hue, the inferior surface being much the palest; a pale yellowish annulus occurs on the first, and is situated nearer to its extremity than to its base, which is the darkest-coloured; the metatarsi and tarsi are disproportionately slender, and have a brownish-yellow hue; the second, third, and fourth pairs of legs are of a pale brownish-yellow colour, marked with brownish-black annuli. The palpi are short, hairy, and of a pale brownish-yellow colour, the extremity of the humeral joint, the cubital joint, and the base of the radial joint having a brown-black hue. The abdomen is oviform, pointed at the spinners, convex above, with a conical protuberance on each side of the upper part, near its anterior extremity, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; the upper part is of a pale yellowish colour, a fine black line, which is rather the broadest near its anterior extremity, extending along the middle; a space above the spinners, the sides, and under part are strongly tinged with brown, a spot of a darker hue occurring on each side of the latter nearly midway between the branchial opercula and the spinners; the sexual organs are moderately developed, and have a brownish-yellow process directed backwards from their anterior margin: the spinners are eight in number; those constituting the inferior pair, which are the shortest, consist of a single joint each, and are united throughout their entire length.

Two adult females of this species were taken in the Island of St. Nicholas.

Orithyia gnava.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{3}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $\frac{1}{20}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{10}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{7}{8}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{8}$.

In the relative size and disposition of its eyes, also in the relative length and proportions of its legs, and in its general structure, this species is similar to *Orithyia luteola*. The cephalothorax has a black hue, a short longitudinal streak in the middle, and a triangular mark at the base, whose vertex is directed forwards, being of a yellowish-white colour. The falces, maxillæ, and lip have a pale brownish-yellow hue, the base of the lip and maxillæ, the extremity of the falces, and the sternum being of a dark-brown colour. The femora, genua, and tibiæ of the anterior legs have a black hue, and that of the slender metatarsi and tarsi is brownish yellow; the colour of the second, third, and fourth pairs of legs is brownish black, with a few pale brownish-yellow annuli. The palpi are of a pale brownish-yellow colour, the extremity of the humeral joint, the cubital and radial joints, and the extremity of the digital joint having a brownish-black tint. The abdomen is soot-coloured, mingled with white, the sides being the darkest and the under part the lightest-

coloured; the anterior extremity, contiguous to the cephalothorax, has a white hue, and comprises a vertical black bar, which is enlarged at its lower extremity, and is crossed at its upper extremity by a shorter one of the same hue.

The collection contained two females; but the abdomen of each was so corrugated that it was not possible to define with accuracy the design formed by the distribution of its colours; the characters given above, however, are sufficient to distinguish this spider from other known species of the genus. Both specimens were captured in the Island of St. Nicholas.

Family THERIDIIDÆ.

Genus THERIDION, Walck.

Theridion fallax.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $\frac{1}{9}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{4}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{5}{8}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{3}{16}$.

The cephalothorax is convex, nearly oval, slightly compressed before, rounded on the sides, which are marked with furrows converging towards a large indentation in the medial line, and is thinly clothed with short, whitish hairs; the falces are conical and vertical; the maxillæ are obliquely truncated at the extremity, on the outer side, and are inclined towards the lip, which is semicircular; and the sternum is heart-shaped. These parts have a very dark-brown hue; the extremity of the falces is tinged with red, particularly on the inner side, and the extremity of the maxillæ, the apex of the lip, and a spot on the sternum opposite to the base of the lip have a yellowish-brown tint. The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse, nearly straight, parallel rows; the four intermediate ones form a square, the two anterior ones, which are seated on a protuberance, being the largest and darkest-coloured of the eight; the eyes of each lateral pair are placed on small tubercles, and are separated by a considerable interval. The legs are long, robust, and provided with hairs, the metatarsi and tarsi being disproportionally slender; they are of a yellowish-brown colour, the metatarsi and tarsi, which are much the palest, having a slight tinge of red; and the extremity of the femora and tibiæ, and the genua, have a brownish-black hue; the first pair is the longest, then the fourth, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base. The palpi are short, and have a curved, pectinated claw at their extremity; they resemble the legs in colour, but are without any brownish-black marks. The

abdomen is short, broad, oviform, thinly clothed with hairs, very convex above, and projects greatly over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a dark-brown colour above, minutely spotted with white; in the medial line of the anterior part there are a few irregular white lines encompassing small dark-brown spaces; several rather obscure, slightly curved, whitish, transverse lines occur above the spinners, and at the base of those organs, on each side, there are two minute spots of the same hue; the sides are of a pale dull yellowish-white colour, reticulated with brown, and are marked with long, oblique, whitish bands curved downwards and narrowly bordered with brownish black; these bands, which taper to their lower extremity, comprise in their broader part a dark-brown space, and their superior extremity, which is abruptly contracted, is curved upwards; the under part is paler than the sides, and has a large white mark in the middle, reticulated with pale and bordered with dark brown; the anterior part of this mark is the broadest, and comprises an oblong-oval, brownish-black spot on each side of the medial line; and the middle of its posterior extremity is produced in the form of a small semicircle; the branchial opercula have a brown hue, and that of the sexual organs, which are well developed and rather prominent, is dark red-brown.

One female of this species, which is nearly allied to the spiders of the genus *Latrodectus* by the disposition of its eyes, was taken in the Island of St. Antonio. In consequence of its abdomen being much disfigured, it was not possible to describe with perfect accuracy the design formed upon it by the distribution of its colours; however, from the characteristics given above, there can be no difficulty in identifying it.

Theridion quinquenotatum.

Length of the female $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $\frac{1}{10}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{10}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{1}{6}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{10}$.

The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse rows; the four intermediate ones describe a square, the two anterior ones, which are rather the smallest and darkest-coloured of the eight, being seated on a slight protuberance; the eyes of each lateral pair are placed obliquely on a tubercle, and are contiguous. The cephalothorax is oval, convex, glossy, with an indentation in the medial line of the posterior region, and slopes gradually from the anterior extremity to the base; the falces are conical, vertical, and armed with a few teeth at the extremity on the inner surface; the maxillæ are obliquely truncated at the extremity, on the outer side, and strongly in-

clined towards the lip, which is semicircular; and the sternum is heart-shaped. These parts have a red-brown hue, the lateral margins of the cephalothorax and sternum and the base of the lip being soot-coloured. The legs are slender, provided with hairs, and of a red-brown hue, with the exception of the femora, which are black, and the extremity of the tibiæ of the first and fourth pairs, which are soot-coloured; the fourth pair is the longest, then the first, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base. The palpi resemble the legs in colour, and have a curved pectinated claw at their extremity. The abdomen is oviform, thinly clothed with hairs, convex above, projecting over the base of the cephalothorax, and is of a brownish-black hue; an oblique white spot is situated on each side of its anterior extremity, another near the middle of the upper part of each side, and an oblong one immediately above the spinners, in the medial line; the branchial opercula have a brownish-yellow hue, and that of the sexual organs, which are moderately developed, is dark red-brown.

Two females of this species were taken in the Island of St. Antonio.

Theridion sagax.

Length of an immature male $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{3}{16}$, breadth $\frac{1}{8}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{4}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{3}{4}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$.

The cephalothorax is convex, glossy, and nearly oval, being slightly compressed before, and rounded on the sides, which are marked with furrows converging towards an indentation in the medial line; the falces are short, conical, and vertical; the maxillæ are obliquely truncated at the extremity, on the outer side, and inclined towards the lip, which is semicircular; the sternum is heart-shaped; the legs are long, and provided with hairs; the first pair is the longest, then the fourth, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base; the palpi are short; the radial is larger than the cubital joint, and the tumid digital joint is somewhat oviform; but, as the palpal organs were not developed, it is evident that the spider was immature. These parts are of a yellowish-brown colour, the base of the lip and an oblique transverse bar near the extremity of the maxillæ having a red-brown hue. The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse rows; the four intermediate ones form a square, the two anterior ones, which are seated on a protuberance, being rather the smallest and darkest-coloured of the

eight; the eyes of each lateral pair are placed obliquely on a tubercle, and are contiguous. The abdomen is large, glossy, sparingly clothed with hairs, somewhat oviform, convex above, and projects greatly over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a black hue, and has a curved yellowish-white band at its anterior part, contiguous to the cephalothorax, which passes nearly to the middle of the upper part of each side, and whose enlarged extremities are directed upwards; there is a triangular point in the middle of the interior of this curve; and a series of triangular yellowish-white spots, comprising a brown longitudinal streak, and diminishing in size as they approach the spinners, extends along the middle; a few obscure slightly curved lines of the same hue occur above the coccyx, and on each side, near the enlarged extremity of the anterior curved band, there is an oblong yellowish-white spot; the colour of the under part is yellowish white, irregularly marked with dark brown, and a brown quadrangular space in the middle has a yellowish-white border.

Captured in the Island of St. Antonio.

Family EPEIRIDÆ.

Genus EPEIRA, Walck.

Epeira mæsta.

Length of the male $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{16}$, breadth $\frac{1}{24}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{24}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{8}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{16}$.

The legs are slender, provided with hairs, and have a brown-black hue, with yellowish-brown annuli on the tibiæ, metatarsi, and tarsi; the first pair is the longest, then the second, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by claws of the usual number and structure. The palpi are short, and of a brown colour, the digital joint being much the darkest; the radial joint is stronger than the cubital, and has a few long, fine, curved hairs at its extremity, in front; the digital joint is of an oblong-oval form, with a process at its base curved outwards; it is convex and hairy externally, concave within, and the palpal organs connected with it are highly developed, prominent, complex in structure, with a fine prominent spine near the base, a curved one on the under side, and a short bifid one near their extremity; these organs have a yellow-brown hue; and the convex sides of the digital joints are directed towards each other. The cephalothorax is oval, convex, glossy, with a large indentation in the medial line of the posterior region; it is sparingly supplied with short white hairs, and is of a brown-black colour, the anterior margin being the brownest. The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse rows

at a moderate elevation above the frontal margin; the four intermediate ones nearly form a square, the two anterior ones, which are placed on a protuberance, and are wider apart than the two posterior ones, being the largest of the eight; the eyes of each lateral pair are the smallest, and are seated obliquely on a minute tubercle near to each other, but are not in contact. The falces are conical, and inclined towards the sternum, which is heart-shaped, with small eminences on the sides, opposite to the legs; the maxillæ are short, powerful, and greatly enlarged at the extremity, which is produced on the inner side; the lip is semicircular, and prominent at the apex. These parts have a black hue tinged with brown, the sternum being the darkest, and the extremity of the maxillæ and apex of the lip the palest. The abdomen is somewhat oviform, with a small conical protuberance on each side of its posterior extremity, which extends considerably beyond the spinners; it is moderately convex above, projects over the base of the cephalothorax, and has a black hue; a small spot composed of short white hairs occurs at the extremity of each conical protuberance, and a third at the base of the coccyx.

Captured in the Island of St. Nicholas.

Epeïra blanda.

Length of the male $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $\frac{1}{12}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{12}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{3}{8}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{3}{16}$.

The cephalothorax is compressed before, rounded on the sides, somewhat pointed in front, convex, glossy, and has a large indentation in the medial line of the posterior region; it is of a brown colour, with a tinge of yellow in the middle and in the region of the eyes, and the narrow lateral margins are soot-coloured. The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse rows; the four intermediate ones nearly form a square, the two anterior ones, which are the largest and darkest-coloured of the eight, and are rather wider apart than those of the posterior row, being situated immediately above the frontal margin; the eyes of each lateral pair are seated obliquely on a minute tubercle, and are near to each other, but not in contact, the posterior ones being the smallest. The falces are subconical, slightly divergent at the extremity, and inclined towards the sternum; they are of a brown colour, the inner surface and extremity having a pale-yellow hue. The maxillæ are short, straight, powerful, and enlarged and rounded at the extremity; the lip is semicircular, but somewhat pointed at the apex; and the sternum is heart-shaped. These parts are of a yellow-white colour, the base of the maxillæ and lip and the

margins of the sternum having a dark-brown hue. The legs are long, and provided with hairs and spines, the tibial joint of the second pair having numerous short, black, pointed spines on its anterior surface; the colour of the femora is pale yellow at the base and dark brown at the extremity, the dark-brown hue being most extensive on the anterior pair, and merely forming an annulus on the third pair; the other joints of these limbs have a brownish-yellow hue, and are marked with dark-brown annuli; the first pair is the longest, then the second, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by claws of the usual number and structure. The palpi are short, and of a pale-yellow colour, with the exception of the digital joint, which has a brown hue; the cubital joint projects two long curved hairs from its anterior extremity, in front; the radial is larger than the cubital joint, prominent on its external and internal surfaces, and supplied with long hairs; the digital joint is oval, with a glossy process at its base curved outwards; it is convex and hairy externally, concave within, and the palpal organs connected with it are highly developed, prominent, with several short, curved processes at their extremity, and are of a dark-brown colour mingled with yellow. The convex sides of the digital joints are directed downwards. The abdomen is oviform, convex above, projecting over the base of the cephalothorax, and is thinly clothed with long dark and light-coloured hairs; on the upper part there is a large brownish-black, leaf-shaped mark, which gradually decreases in breadth to the spinners, and whose sinuous margins have an obscure, white, lateral border, forming at its anterior extremity a conspicuous spot on each side of the base of a triangular black spot situated at the anterior part of the abdomen and having its vertex directed forwards; the leaf-shaped mark comprises in the middle of its anterior part a fusiform mark faintly bordered with white; the sides are of a brownish-black colour mingled with dull white, and the brownish-black under part has a curved yellowish-white line on each side, whose posterior extremity is the palest and most conspicuous.

Captured in the Island of St. Nicholas.

Genus NEPHILA, Leach.

Nephila Grayii.

Length of the female $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{5}{10}$, breadth $\frac{3}{10}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{2}$; length of an anterior leg 2; length of a leg of the third pair $1\frac{1}{2}$.

The legs are long, provided with fine spines and hairs, a dense brush of the latter occurring on the inferior surface and sides of the tibiae of all the legs except those of the third pair; they are

of a yellow colour, with the exception of the extremity of the femora and tibiæ, the genua, and the metatarsi and tarsi, which are of a black hue, the base of the metatarsi of the first and second pairs having a tinge of yellow; the first pair is the longest, then the second, and the third pair is the shortest; the tarsi are terminated by claws of the usual number and structure. The palpi are short, and have a yellow hue, the digital joint, which has a slightly curved, pectinated claw at its extremity, being strongly tinged with brown. The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse rows; the four intermediate ones nearly form a square, the two anterior ones, which are seated on a protuberance, and are rather nearer to each other than the two posterior ones, being the largest of the eight; the eyes of each lateral pair are placed obliquely on a prominent tubercle; they are the smallest, and are separated by a considerable interval. The cephalothorax is long, rather convex above, truncated in front, compressed before, moderately rounded on the sides, which are marked with furrows converging towards a transverse pair of indentations in the medial line of the posterior region, and has two convex, glossy eminences situated transversely near its middle; it is of a brownish-black colour, which is almost concealed by a covering of short, adpressed, white hairs having a silvery lustre. The falces are powerful, conical, vertical, convex at the base, in front, and armed with teeth on the inner surface; the maxillæ are short, strong, and greatly enlarged and rounded at the extremity; the lip is somewhat oval. These parts are of a brownish-black colour, the falces being the darkest, and the extremity of the maxillæ and the apex of the lip have a dull yellow hue. The sternum is oblong heart-shaped, glossy, with eminences on the sides, opposite to the legs, and is of a yellow colour, with brownish-black lateral margins. The abdomen is oviform, glossy, sparingly clothed with short pale hairs, convex above, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a brown colour, tinged with olive, and has a large, crescent-shaped, yellow mark near the anterior extremity of its upper part, followed by four spots of the same hue in the medial line, which diminish in size as they approach the spinners; an obscure, curved, yellowish band passes above each branchial operculum, and a dull spot of the same hue occurs on the upper part of each side; four minute yellow spots on the under side form a transverse row immediately below the sexual organs, and a large, irregular, yellow spot is situated midway between those organs and the spinners; the sexual organs are moderately developed, and, with the branchial opercula and spinners, are of a dark-brown colour. Some specimens have the yellow spots in the medial line of the upper

part of the abdomen divided, which then form two longitudinal series.

The name of John Gray, Esq., of Wheatfield House, near Bolton, is associated with this fine species of *Nephila* (which abounds in the Island of St. Antonio, and constructs its web among the branches of trees), in acknowledgement of the obligation I am under to him for the interesting spiders described in this paper, and for numerous specimens of *Araneidea* collected in Algeria and Rio de Janeiro.

Genus ARGYOPES, Savigny.

Argyopes Clarkii.

Length of the female $\frac{7}{12}$ ths of an inch ; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $\frac{5}{8}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{16}$; length of an anterior leg $1\frac{1}{2}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{3}{4}$.

The cephalothorax is compressed before, rounded in front and on the sides, slightly convex, with a broad shallow indentation in the medial line of the posterior region ; it is of a dark-brown colour, which is concealed by a thick covering of short, adpressed, white hairs, which have a silvery lustre. The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse rows ; the four intermediate ones are seated on a prominence and form a square, the two anterior ones being the largest of the eight ; the eyes of each lateral pair are placed obliquely on a tubercle, and are near to each other, but not in contact, the anterior ones being much the smallest. The falces are powerful, conical, vertical, and armed with teeth on the inner surface ; the maxillæ are short, strong, and greatly enlarged and rounded at the extremity ; the lip is semicircular, but pointed at the apex ; and the sternum is heart-shaped, supplied with hoary hairs, and has eminences on the sides, opposite to the legs. These parts are of a dark-brown colour, the inner surface and extremity of the falces, the extremity of the maxillæ, the apex of the lip, a streak in the medial line of the anterior part of the sternum, and an oval spot at its extremity having a yellow hue. The legs are long, provided with hairs and spines, and have a very dark brown hue, the inferior surface of the coxæ being tinged with yellow ; the first pair is the longest, then the second, and the third pair is the shortest ; the tarsi are terminated by claws of the usual number and structure. The palpi are rather paler than the legs, and have a curved, pectinated claw at their extremity. The abdomen, which is oviform, is more convex on the under than on the upper part ; it projects over the base of the cephalothorax, and its posterior extremity extends beyond the spinners ; the sides are festooned, four somewhat conical

obtuse prominences occurring on each, and there is a smaller and more pointed one on each side of its anterior extremity; the upper part is densely clothed with adpressed silky hairs, and is of a pale-yellow colour, with small black spots, many of which are disposed in transverse rows; there are two short, curved, black lines near the middle, whose concave sides are directed towards each other; and along each side a strongly dentated black line extends; the anterior surface of the lateral prominences, the branchial opercula, spinners, and under part have a dark-brown hue; and an irregular spot on each side of the last, a small one in front of the spinners, and a streak at their base, on each side, are of a pale yellow colour; the sexual organs, which are well developed, prominent, and of a very dark brown colour, have a strong process directed from their posterior margin obliquely forward and downward, whose extremity is enlarged, convex, and glossy.

This distinctly marked species of *Argyopes*, which was captured in the Island of Brava, is dedicated to the Rev. Hamlet Clark, who, in conjunction with Mr. Gray, has favoured me with many exotic spiders of great interest.

Genus TETRAGNATHA, Latr.

Tetragnatha maculata.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{2}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{12}$, breadth $\frac{1}{16}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{10}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{4}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{2}$.

The abdomen is short, broad, oviform, sparingly clothed with hairs, convex above, projects over the base of the cephalothorax, and is of a brownish-black colour marked with white; the anterior extremity is white, and near it, on each side of the medial line of the upper part, there is a rectangular mark, to which succeed six spots disposed in pairs, more or less contiguous, and diminishing in size as they approach the spinners; two spots occur on the posterior half of each side, the anterior one of which is the larger, and somewhat triangular, and situated lower on the anterior half there is a slightly curved line; four spots are disposed in a square on the under part, and there are two minute ones on each side of the spinners, at their base; these marks and spots are white, more or less reticulated with brown, and reflect a silvery lustre: the sexual organs are moderately developed, and of a dark red-brown colour. The cephalothorax is compressed before, rounded in front and on the sides, convex, glossy, with an indentation in the medial line of the posterior region, and is of a pale brownish-yellow colour, with narrow, soot-coloured lateral margins. The eyes are seated on black

spots, and are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse rows; the four intermediate ones nearly form a square; the two anterior ones are the largest of the eight, and are placed on a slight protuberance; the eyes of each lateral pair, which are the smallest, are seated on a minute tubercle, and are almost in contact. The falces are powerful, conical, vertical, and armed with teeth on the inner surface; the legs are long, slender, and provided with hairs; the first pair is the longest, then the second, and the third pair is the shortest; the palpi are slender, and have a slightly curved claw at their extremity. These parts have a pale brownish-yellow hue. The maxillæ are slightly divergent, and increase in breadth from the base to the extremity, which is somewhat angular on the outer side; and the lip is semicircular and prominent at the apex. These organs are of a brown colour tinged with yellow, the base of the lip being the darkest. The sternum is heart-shaped, glossy, supplied with some long hairs, and has a black hue.

The male is smaller than the female, but resembles her in colour. The cubital and radial joints of its palpi are short, the latter being rather the larger; the digital joint is oval, with a process at its base curved outwards; it has a yellowish-brown hue, is convex and hairy externally, and concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are well developed, not very complex in structure, convex, glossy, and terminate in a point that extends beyond the extremity of the joint: the colour of these organs is yellowish brown. The convex sides of the digital joints are directed towards each other.

One male and three females of this *Tetragnatha*, which belongs to Walckenaer's second family of the genus, the *Coadunata*, were captured in the Island of St. Nicholas.

Tribe Senoculina.

Family SCYTODIDÆ.

Genus SCYTODES, Latr.

Scytodes pallida.

Length of an immature male $\frac{1}{3}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{12}$, breadth $\frac{1}{12}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{16}$; length of a leg of the second pair $\frac{1}{2}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{5}{12}$.

The eyes, which are small and disposed in pairs on the anterior part of the cephalothorax, are seated on black spots; those of each lateral pair are placed obliquely on a slight tubercle, and are almost in contact, the anterior ones being the largest of the six; the eyes of the anterior pair are situated transversely, in advance of the lateral pairs, high above the prominent frontal

margin, and are contiguous or nearly so. The cephalothorax is compressed before, rounded in front and on the sides, moderately convex, glossy, and has an indentation in the medial line; the falces are conical, rather prominent, and are armed with a short curved fang, and a single pointed tooth on the inner side, near the extremity; the maxillæ are curved towards the lip, and touch at their extremity, which is truncated on the inner side; the lip is large and somewhat triangular, but rounded at the apex; the sternum is nearly circular, and glossy; the legs are long, slender, provided with hairs, and each tarsus is terminated by two curved, pectinated claws; the second pair is the longest, the fourth pair rather surpasses the first, and the third pair is the shortest; the palpi are moderately long; the radial joint is much longer than the cubital, and the digital joint, which has an oblong-oviform figure, is tumid, but compact, proving by its undeveloped state that the specimen had not arrived at maturity. These parts are of a pale dull yellowish colour, the falces and lip having a tinge of red, and the anterior part of the cephalothorax a slight tinge of brown. The abdomen is of an oblong-oviform figure; it is somewhat convex above, projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax, and is clothed with pale soot-coloured hairs, particularly on the upper part; it has a brownish-white hue, with a faint brownish band, which tapers to its posterior extremity, extending from the base of the upper part, contiguous to the cephalothorax, a little beyond the middle.

This spider, which was taken in the Island of St. Iago, belongs to Walckenaer's family *Depressæ* of the genus *Scytodes*, and is very closely allied to the *Scytodes erythrocephala* of Koch (Die Arachniden, Band v. p. 90, tab. 168. figs. 399, 400), but may readily be distinguished from it, even when immature, by marked differences in the structure of the palpi, and especially by the form of the digital joint.

X.—*Contributions to an Insect Fauna of the Amazons Valley.*

COLEOPTERA: LONGICORNES. By H. W. BATES, Esq.

[Continued from vol. xv. p. 394.]

29. *Colobothea navigera*, n. sp.

C. modice elongata, postice regulariter attenuata, nigricans, sericea, vertice thoraceque supra lineis duabus, elytris maculis paucis discretis, cinereis; his truncatis, angulis externis spinosis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

Head black, forehead with three ashy lines, checks with a spot of the same colour, and vertex marked with two ashy lines